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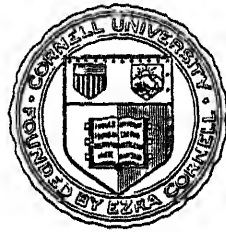
Tables for the Determination  
of  
Types and Breeds of  
Domestic Animals

By  
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Tables for the Determination  
of  
Types and Breeds of  
Domestic Animals



By  
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Lawrence, Kansas

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## PREFACE

When the writer began a systematic study of the types and breeds of domestic animals, some years ago, he was impressed by the fact that the Manuals available failed to use the comparison of distinguishing characteristics. Later, when he became acquainted with the taxonomic keys of his own favorite group of animal forms, it occurred to him that it might be possible to apply a similar means for fixing in mind the characteristics of the types and breeds of domestic animals. This he has attempted to do.

The keys are workable only for individuals comparatively true to type. Our concept of a breed or type is usually the image of some individual or group of individuals, recalled from our own experience, and the difficulty met is in conveying our impression to others. Moreover, it must be admitted that in many cases, wide acquaintance with a breed or race is the only satisfactory way to recognize that an individual belongs to a certain type, without referring to its pedigree.

The many excellent photographs now available in the various animal husbandry texts are, in the absence of satisfactory types, a most important aid in giving correct impressions.

No one is more aware of the difficulty involved in singling out distinguishing characteristics than the writer, and it may well be that some of the points have been unwisely emphasized. He will welcome suggestions or corrections.

Lawrence, Kansas.

H. B. HUNGERFORD.

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## PART I

### PURPOSE OF THE SYNOPTIC KEYS

The keys here presented will serve two purposes: First, they will enable the student to classify quickly a breed that is new to him. And second, they will serve to indicate the distinctive characteristic of a breed and permit the ready comparison of breeds much alike in general appearance. Suppose the student is confused regarding our three very common buff breeds of chickens,—Buff Rocks, Buff Wyandotte, and Buff Orphington. An examination of the key to chickens, page 9, will indicate that the Buff Rocks and Wyandottes are easily separated by the fact that the Rocks have single comb and the Wyandottes a rose comb. Both breeds have yellow legs, while the Orphingtons do not. In Kansas, we have the Berkshire and Poland China hogs, alike in color and markings. The key on page 24 will indicate how readily they are distinguished, the former with erect ears, the latter with drooping ears.



## HOW TO USE THESE KEYS TO IDENTIFY BREEDS

With the individuals of the breeds to be identified before you, turn to the table dealing with the animals in question and read the statement (A). If this statement fits the animal, read (B) under A. If (B) is also true, the breed name may be indicated, or, if there are several breeds having the characters indicated by (A) and (B), read (C). If this is true, read (D), etc. Now, if the *statement following any letter is not true for the breed before you, drop at once to the double of that letter, or if that is not true, to the triple, quadruple, etc., until you arrive at a statement which fits. Then ignore all of the key above that point, and continue as before.*

Illustration: We have before us a pen of chickens. These chickens are of medium height. They are white with crested heads, and their shanks are pinkish white. Turn to the key for Chickens, page 9. Read A, "Height medium" *true*. Then read B. "Head not crested," *not true*. Then turn to BB. page 16 "Head crested" *true*. Read C. "Shanks black or slate," *not true*, so read CC. "Shanks pinkish white," *true*. Read D. "Plumage black and white mottled," *not true*, so read DD. "Plumage white," *true*. The breed is *White Houdan*.

# Key to Poultry

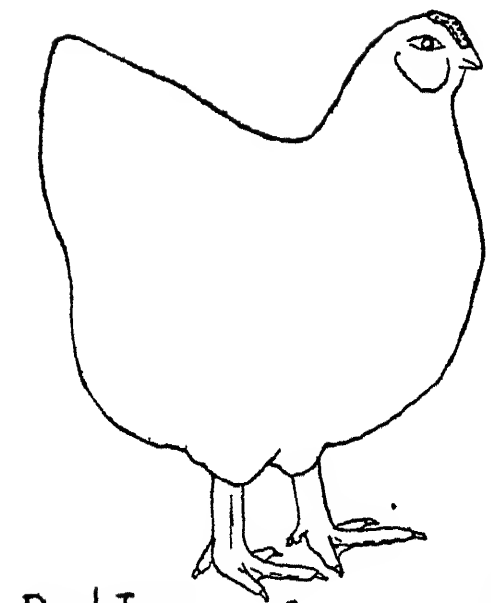
## GEESE

- A. Knob on head (see plate I, Figure 3).
  - B. Knob black; the back gray . . . . . Gray African
  - BB. Knob brown or black; back dark brown . . . . . Brown Chinese
  - BBB. Knob orange; plumage white . . . . . White Chinese
- AA. No knob on head (see plate I Fig. 4).
  - B. Gray.
    - C. Black bill and shanks . . . . . Gray Wild Goose
    - CC. Orange bill and shanks . . . . . Gray Toulouse
  - BB. White . . . . . White Embden
  - BBB. Ornamental coloring . . . . . Colored Egyptian

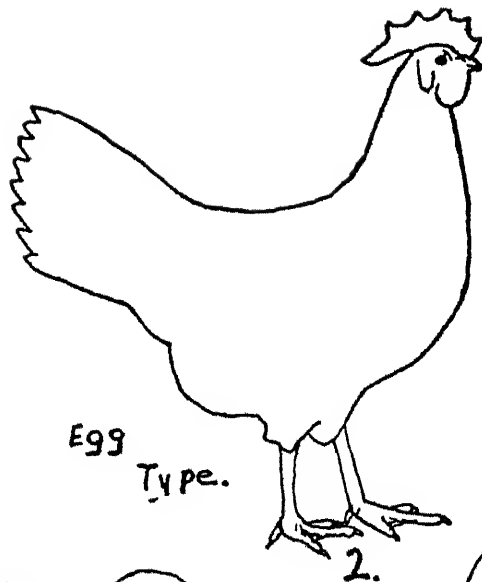
## DUCKS

- A. Size, large (weight 5 lbs. and above).
  - B. Head with heavy crest, body white (see plate I, Fig. 6) . . . . Crested White
  - BB. A few crest feathers on head of Drake. Face naked on sides, and scarlet.
    - C. White . . . . . White Muscovy
    - CC. Colored. Head black and white; back and breast, blue black . . . . . Colored Muscovy
  - BBB. Head not crested.
    - C. White.
      - D. Yellow bill; body, canoe shaped . . . . . White Pekin
      - DD. Delicate pink bill; body large and oval . . . . White Aylesbury
    - CC. Colored.
      - D. Mallard type of color . . . . . Colored Rouen
      - DD. Black, or lustrous greenish black . . . . . Black Cayuga
      - DDD. Steel blue with white on breast and wings . . . Blue Swedish
      - DDDD. Buff and slate . . . . . Buff
- AA. Size small.
  - B. White.
    - C. Body short, round, compact . . . . . White Call
    - CC. Body long . . . . . White Indian Runner
  - BB. Black, tinged with green. Bill olive green . . . . . Black East Indian
  - BBB. Mallard type of coloring, bill yellow, body round, short, compact . . . . . Grey Call
  - BBBB. Fawn and white.
    - C. Head of both drake and duck fawn and white. Back, even fawn throughout . . . . . Fawn and White Runner
    - CC. Head of drake, bronze-green and white; of duck, fawn and white. Back, feathers soft fawn stippled with darker shades of fawn . . . . . Penciled Runner

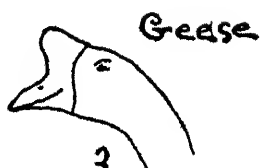
# PLATE I.



Dual Type. 1.



Egg Type. 2.



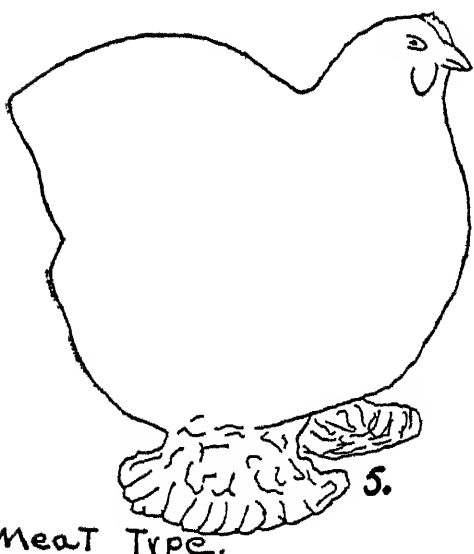
Geese  
3. Knobbed



4. Not Knobbed



6. Crested Duck.

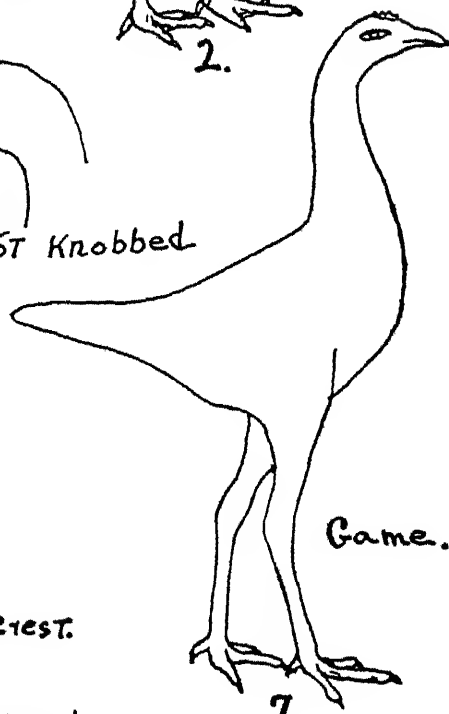


Meat Type. 5.

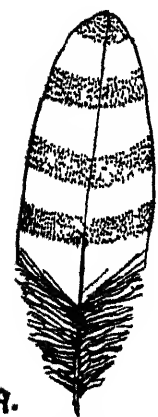


Crest.  
Beard.

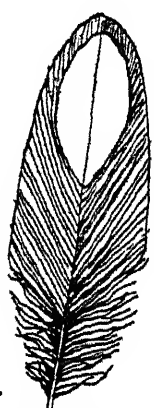
8.



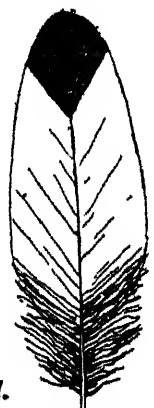
Game. 7.



9. Barred



10. Laced



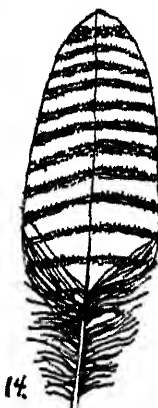
11. Spangled



12. Stippled



13. Penciled



14. Penciled

TURKEYS

- A. Bronze. Large size, color bronze . . . . .**Bronze**
- AA. Black feathers with gray tips, giving a gray appearance, bronze luster . . .  
 . . . . . **Narragansett**
- AAA. Buff, or chestnut, with white or dark shadings . . . . .**Bourbon Red**
- AAAA. Blue or slate colored . . . . . **Slate**
- AAAAA. White, shanks pink . . . . .**White Holland**
- AAAAAA. Black . . . . .**Black**

GUINEA FOWLS

- A. Plumage steel or purplish gray regularly dotted with white . . .**Pearl Guinea**
- AA. Plumage white . . . . .**White or Albino Guinea**

# STANDARD VARIETIES OF CHICKENS

- A. Height, medium (plate I, Fig. 1).
- B. Head not crested.
- C. Legs not booted. (Not feathered).
- D. Shanks yellow.
- E. Size medium; breast broad and full (pl. I, Fig. 1).
- F. Comb Single (pl. I, Fig. 2).
- G. Plumage white or largely white.
- H. Plumage white . . . . .**White Plymouth Rock**
- HH. Plumage white, tail black. Cape black and white, due to white lacing of the black feathers . . . **Columbian Plymouth Rock**
- GG. Plumage darker.
- H. Plumage buff . . . . .**Buff Plymouth Rock**
- HH. Plumage red, some black in tail and wings . . . . . **Rhode Island Red**
- HH. Feathers grayish white barred with dark blue black . . . . .**Barred Plymouth Rock**
- HHHH. Feathers of hen penciled brown and black; Cock beetle green and red . . . . . **Partridge Plymouth Rock**
- HHHHH. Feathers of hen gray with dark penciling; cock silvery white, beetle green and black . . . . . **Silver Penciled Plymouth Rock**
- FF. Comb Rose. (Pl. I, Fig. 1).
- G. Plumage white or largely white.
- H. Plumage white . . . . .**White Wyandotte**
- HH. Plumage white, tail black, cape black and white laced . . . **Columbian Wyandotte**
- GG. Plumage darker.
- H. Plumage buff . . . . .**Buff Wyandotte**
- HH. Plumage black . . . . .**Black Wyandotte**
- HHH. Feathers silvery white with narrow black lacing. Some tail feathers black. Cape black with white lacing. . . . . **Silver Wyandotte**
- HHHH. Feathers of hen gray with distinct dark penciling. Cock, silvery white back, black breast and tail, hackle of beetle-green feathers edged with silvery white . . . . . **Silver-Penciled Wyandotte**

CHICKENS—Continued

- HHHHH. Feathers of hen mahogany brown, penciled with black. Cock: back rich red with greenish black stripe down middle of each feather, black breast and tail. Hackle of beetle-green feathers edged with red . . . . .  
.....**Partridge Wyandotte**
- HHHHHH. Feathers of hen golden bay, laced with black. Cock: back golden bay, breast golden bay laced with greenish black. Hackle of beetle-green feathers edged with golden bay . . . . .  
.....**Golden Wyandotte**
- HHHHHHH. Feathers blue and black barred. . . . .  
.....**Dominiques**
- HHHHHHHH. Plumage red, black in tail and wings . . . . .  
.....**Rose Comb Rhode Island Red**
- FFF. Comb, small pea comb. Plumage dark lustrous red.  
(On the back a distinct bar of slate should cross the feathers below the surface) . . . . .**Buckeye**
- EE. Size, smaller than medium; breast full, carried forward; wings long; form graceful. (Pl. I, Fig. 2).
- F. Plumage slate and blue . . . . .**Andalusian**
- FF. Plumage beetle green, some feathers tipped with white. Cocks often mostly black . . . . .**Ancona**
- FFF. Plumage white . . . . .**White Leghorn**
- FFFF. Plumage buff . . . . .**Buff Leghorn**
- FFFFF. Plumage black . . . . .**Black Leghorn**
- FFFFFF. Plumage of hen brown, neck feathers black and golden yellow. Cock: back brilliant red, breast lustrous black . . . .**Brown Leghorn**
- FFFFFFF. Plumage of hen largely white, head golden, breast salmon. Cock: back red, breast white . . . . .**Red Pyle Leghorn**
- FFFFFFFF. Plumage of hen gray, head silvery gray, breast salmon. Cock: back silvery white, breast black . . . . .**Silver Leghorn**  
(Rose and single comb varieties of Anconas and Leghorns).
- DD. Shanks black or bluish.
- E. Plumage black.
- F. Face white, large white lobes . . . . .  
.....**White-Faced Black Spanish**

## CHICKENS—*Continued*

- FF. Face free from white.
- G. Arch on back short . . . . . **Black Orphington**
- GG. Arch on back long.
- H. Comb small, single . . . . . **Black Java**
- HH. Comb large at nose, set close and even  
on head, single or rose . . . . **Black Minorca**
- HHH. Comb rose, tapering back into a spike,  
back short, ear lobes round . . . . .  
. . . . . **Black Hamburgs**
- EE. Plumage black and white.
- F. Small single comb . . . . . **Mottled Java**
- FF. Large single comb (shanks spotted) . . . . . **Ancona**
- FFF. Rose Comb.
- G. White penciled with black. . . . .  
. . . . . **Silver-Penciled Hamburg**
- GG. Silvery white and black spangled . . . . .  
. . . . . **Silver-Spangled Hamburg**
- EEE. Plumage golden and black.
- F. Golden bay spangled with greenish black . . . . .  
. . . . . **Golden-Spangled Hamburg**
- FF. Golden bay penciled with greenish black . . . . .  
. . . . . **Golden-Penciled Hamburg**
- FFF. Greenish black barred with golden bay . . . . .  
. . . . . **Golden Campine**
- EEEE. Plumage blue, head and neck of hen dark blue.  
Head, back and tail of cock dark blue, breast and  
body lighter blue laced with dark blue.
- F. Rather slender birds, light in weight . . **Blue Andalusian**
- FF. Rather plump birds medium in weight . . . . .  
. . . . . **Blue Orphington**
- EEEEEE. Plumage buff, rose and single comb (shanks  
should be white) . . . . . **Buff Orphington**
- EEEEEEE. Plumage red (or mahogany brown) and black.
- F. Feathers of hen mahogany brown pencilled with  
black. Cock: Back, rich red with greenish black stripe  
down middle of each feather, black breast and tail.  
Hackle of beetle-green feathers edged with red.  
(Shanks should be yellow) . . . . . **Partridge Wyandotte**
- FF. Feathers of hen rich brown, ending in a bluish-  
black spangle, shaped like a half moon. Cock:  
Back, red and black, black breast and tail; hackle,  
blue-black edged with red . . . . . **Red Caps**

## CHICKENS—*Continued*

- EEEEEEE. Plumage: silvery white heads and necks, rest of plumage, greenish black barred with white .  
 .....**Silver Campine**
- DDD. Shanks white.
- E. Five toes.
- F. Rose comb, plumage white . . . . .**White Dorkings**
- FF. Single comb.
- G. Head and neck silvery white.**Silver-Gray Dorkings**
- GG. Head and neck of hen, gray; of cock, black, gray edging on neck . . . . .**Colored Dorkings**
- GGG. Head and neck of hen salmon brown; of cock, straw . . . . .**Salmon Faverolles**
- EE. Four toes.
- F. Plumage white.
- G. Body plump, back short . . . . .**White Orphingtons**
- GG. Body medium to long.
- H. Rose comb.
- I. Ear lobes round . . . . .**White Hamburg**
- II. Ear lobes not round . . . . .  
 .....**Rose-Comb White Minorcas**
- HH. Single comb, large, ear lobes not round  
 .....**White Minorcas**
- FF. Plumage buff.
- G. Ear lobes red, plump birds . . . . .**Buff Orphington**
- GG. Ear lobes white, slender birds . . . . .**Buff Minorcas**
- FFF. Plumage solid red, or with black and white.
- G. Plumage reddish brown tipped with white . . .  
 .....**Speckled Sussex**
- GG. Plumage rich mahogany red, tail black . . . . .  
 .....**Red Sussex**
- CC. Legs booted, (feathered), (Pl. I, Fig. 5).
- D. Shanks yellow.
- E. Body long and deep; tail medium; arch on back medium; small pea comb.
- F. Black and white, white predominating . . . . .  
 .....**Light Brahmas (12—9½)**
- FF. Black and white, black predominating . . . . .  
 .....**Dark Brahmas (11—8½)**
- EE. Body dumpy, tail short, arch on back narrow, small single comb. (Pl. I, Fig. 5).
- F. Plumage, buff . . . . .**Buff Cochin (11—8½)**
- FF. Plumage, brown and black . . . . .**Partridge Cochin**
- FFF. Plumage black . . . . .**Black Cochin**
- FFFF. Plumage white . . . . .**White Cochin**



## CHICKENS—*Continued*

- DD. Shanks dark, body tall.
  - E. Plumage white . . . . . **White Langshan (10—7)**
  - EE. Plumage black . . . . . **Black Langshan**
- DDD. Shanks white, 5 toes . . . . . **Faverolles**
- BB. Head crested. (Pl. I, Fig. 8).
  - C. Shanks black or slate.
    - D. Plumage black with white crest . . . **White-Crested Black Polish**
    - DD. Golden laced with black . . . . . **Golden Polish**
    - DDD. Plumage silver laced with black . . . . . **Silver Polish**
    - DDDD. Plumage white . . . . . **White Polish**
    - DDDDD. Buff laced with black . . . . . **Buff Laced Polish**  
(A bearded series of above).
  - CC. Shanks pinkish white, shaded with red or mottled with black.
    - D. Plumage black and white mottled, black predominating; five toes . . . . . **Mottled Houdan**
    - DD. Plumage white . . . . . **White Houdan (7—6)**
    - DDD. Plumage, glossy black . . . . . **Creveceurs (8—7)**
- AA. Height comparatively tall. (Mostly games). (See Pl. I, Fig. 7).
  - B. Limbs long and slender.
    - C. Plumage white.
      - D. Breast wide, round, prominent . . . . . **White Indian**
      - DD. Breast not prominent . . . . . **White Game**
    - CC. Plumage black.
      - D. Tail long and flowing . . . . . **Black Sumatra**
      - DD. Tail normal.
        - E. Comb V-shaped and antler like . . . . . **La Fleche**
        - EE. Comb normal . . . . . **Black Game**
    - CCC. Plumage white and black . . . . . **Birchen Game**
    - CCCC. Plumage white and red or golden . . . . . **Red Pyle Game**
    - CCCCC. Plumage black with red and other colors.
      - D. Legs yellow. Head of cock long and cruel, skin of throat showing red through scanty hackle . . **Black-Breasted Red Malay**
      - DD. Legs black. Cock: Head orange, neck lemon, dark striped, breast black. Hen: head yellow, neck lemon, dark striped; breast black laced with lemon . . . . **Brown Red Game**
      - DDD. Legs willow to willow-green.
        - E. Back of cock white. Head and hackle white. Breast, and tail black. Hen: head silvery gray; neck silvery gray, black striped; back light gray stippled with darker gray; tail black; breast light salmon . . . . .  
 . . . . . **Silver Duckwing Game**
        - EE. Back of cock golden. Head and hackle creamy white. Breast and tail black. Hen: head silvery gray, dark striped. Back gray stippled with darker gray, breast rich salmon . . . **Golden Duckwing Game**

## CHICKENS—*Continued*

- EEE. Back of cock bright red; head and hackle light orange; breast and tail black; Hen: head golden, neck light golden black striped; back grayish brown, stippled with golden brown; breast light salmon .....  
.....**Black-Breasted Red Game**
- BB. Limbs very stout.
  - C. Color white .....**White Cornish**
  - CC. Color, rich red with white .....**White-Laced Red Cornish**
  - CCC. Color, cocks black and red; hens: mahogany penciled with black .....**Dark Cornish**
- AAA. Small in all proportions (Bantams).  
(Besides the Bantams, the diminutives of the standard fowls from Games to Cochins, there are the following:—)
  - B. Feathers normal.
    - C. Legs booted.
      - D. Plumage white.
        - E. Head crested, 5 toes .....**Sultans**
        - EE. Head not crested .....**Booted White**
      - DD. Plumage red or golden buff and white spangled .....  
.....**Mille Fleur Booted Bantams**
    - CC. Legs not booted.
      - D. Tail long and drooping.
        - E. Plumage black .....**Rose-Comb Black Bantam**
        - EE. Plumage white .....**Rose-Comb White Bantam**
      - DD. Tail upright, some feathers almost touching the head ...
        - E. Plumage white .....**White Japanese**
        - EE. Plumage white, tail black ..... **Black-Tailed Japanese**
        - EEE. Plumage, cock silvery gray and black; hen, black and white .....**Gray Japanese**
        - EEEE. Plumage black .....**Black Japanese**
      - DDD. Tail not very full.
        - E. Golden yellow laced with black .....**Golden Sebright**
        - EE. Silver laced with black .....**Silver Sebright**
  - BB. Feathers peculiar in structure.
    - C. Feathers ruffled (tips curved back) .....**Frizzles**
    - CC. Feathers without quill or web, plumage white, face bluish red  
..... **Silkies**

# Key to Domestic Mammals

## RABBITS\*

- A. Fur very long, color various, white being the commonest color . . . . . **Angora**
- AA. Fur normal.
  - B. Ears exceedingly large and long . . . . . **Lop Eared Rabbit**
  - BB. Ears normal or small.
    - C. Size very small, ears very short and closely set, eyes red "The toy of the rabbit family" . . . . . **Polish Rabbit**
    - CC. Size small, ears of normal proportions.
      - D. Color silver gray or fawn . . . . . **Silver Gray Rabbit**
      - DD. Color black or blue, eyes and nostrils surrounded with tan, also margins of ears, chest and belly line . . . . . **Tan Rabbit**
    - CCC. Size medium to large.
      - D. Color pure white, eyes pink . . . . . **Albino**
      - DD. Color spotted.
        - E. Colored rabbits with white faces feet and body belt . . . . . **Dutch Rabbit**
        - EE. White rabbits with spots of color.
          - F. White with ears, nose, feet and tail nearly black . . . . . **Himalayan Rabbit**
          - FF. White, with ears and nose black, blue or tortoise; a line of color down the spine, rings about the eyes and sides with spots of color . . . **English Rabbit**
      - DDD. Color uniform.
        - E. Buff to red in color . . . . . **New Zealand Reds**
        - EE. Dark to steel gray . . . . . **Flemish Giant**
        - EEE. Lighter gray to "ruffus red" . . . . . **Belgian**

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\*In color markings and shades, uniformity in the hutch must be considered for Belgians sometimes drop solid blacks, and there is much mixed blood in our common stock.

## GOATS\*

- A. Fleece long, silky, fine, in ringlets, or wavy curls, color white, horned in both sexes . . . . . **Angora**
- AA. Fleece not as above, shorter and coarser, often very short, color various.
  - B. Size very large, legs long, ears flat, long, large, pendant, no beard; female hornless; males with flat short horns, which lie on back of the head; lower jaw extending beyond upper; hair long, color deep brown or black; no odor . . . . . **Nubian**
  - BB. Size medium.
    - C. Ears upright or horizontal.
      - D. Color solid fawn (sometimes dark brown mottled) legs below knees white, white band passing down each side of face; slender lean body and neck . . . . . **Toggenburg†**
      - DD. Color and markings not as above.
        - E. Body compact, legs short, hair long, usually hornless, color white, red, brown and black . . . . . **Maltese**
        - EE. Body slender.
          - F. Color white to creamy white. Hair usually short save on spine and flanks, hornless . . . . . **Saanen**
          - FF. Color: Black head, neck, breast and front legs, rest of body snow white, hair long and silky . . . . . **Blacknecked Valaisan**
    - CC. Ears pendant as a rule, mostly hornless; white or grayish color (may have brown, bluish black or reddish spots). Coat may be long and coarse or short . . . . . **Spanish Maltese**

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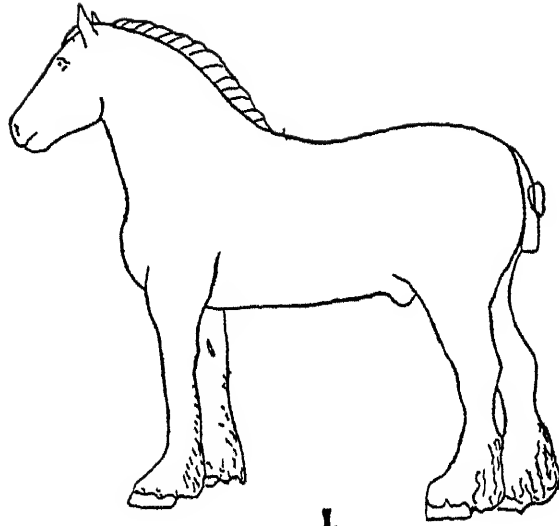
\*The common "Billy Goat" is of mixed, uncertain blood.

†A white variety of this breed is the White Appenzeller goat.

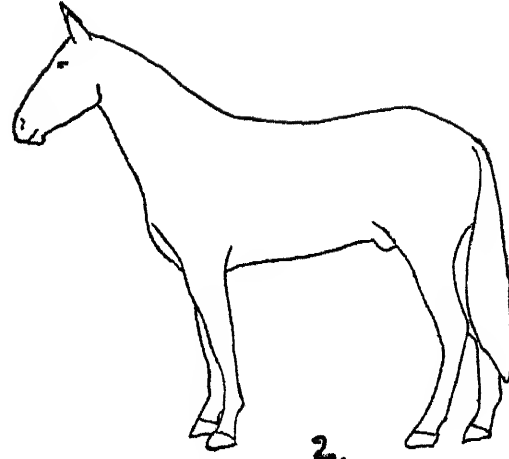
# SHEEP

- A. Wool long, coarse.
  - B. Horned, face covered with hair, black or black and white, nostrils black, fleece white . . . . . **Black Faced Hyland**
- BB. Polled.
  - C. Forehead covered with short white hair, fleece in fine spiral locks, nose often Roman, black skin at muzzle . . . . . **Leicester**
  - CC. Forehead with woolly fore top.
    - D. Heavy foretop, face white, Roman nose . . . . . **Cotswold**
    - DD. Medium foretop.
      - E. Long wool, face white to darker . . . . . **Lincoln**
      - EE. Nearly medium wool, head and legs white . . . . . **Kent**
- AA. Wool medium.
  - B. Rump extremely full, head covered with tawny or yellowish-brown color, tail broad and flat . . . . . **Tunis**
  - BB. Rump not extremely full.
    - C. Face white.
      - D. Horned in both sexes. Nostrils white, face straight, fore legs and hoof white . . . . . **Dorset Horn**
      - DD. Hornless; nostrils black; face straight and covered to behind the ears with hard white short hair. (Pl. II, Fig. 9).  
 . . . . . **Cheviot**
    - CC. Face dark.
      - D. Head and face not woolly, polled; head, ears and legs black  
 . . . . . **Suffolk**
      - DD. Face slightly woolly, polled, head and legs dark brown to black; ears heavy, slightly drooping, large, dark mouse-color behind . . . . . **Hampshire**
      - DDD. Face woolly.
        - E. Face woolly to muzzle, which shows dark to blackish brown, as do legs and ears. polled. (Pl. II, Fig. 8) . . .  
 . . . . . **Shropshire**
        - EE. Face not woolly to muzzle.
          - F. Face, ears and legs showing dark brown; loose fore-top; ears long thin; free from wool . . . **Oxford Down**
          - FF. Face, ears and legs showing gray or light mouse-color; forehead woolly, polled, ears woolly, low chunky breed . . . . . **Southdown**
  - AAA. Wool fine.
    - B. Fleece many folds, fine, oily, face white and woolly, ears small . . . . .  
 . . . . . **American Merino**
    - BB. Fleece in few folds about neck.
      - C. Horns small or wanting (as rule) . . . . . **Delaine Merino**
      - CC. Horns in male large (or hornless) (largest of group; wool coarser than Merino) . . . . . **Rambouillet**

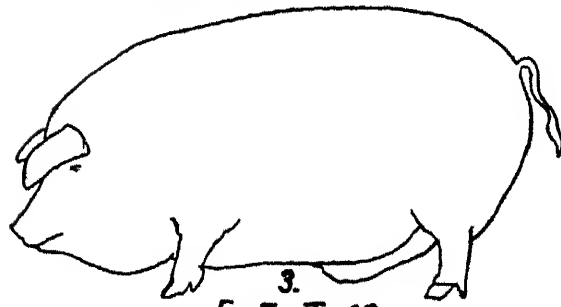
## PLATE II



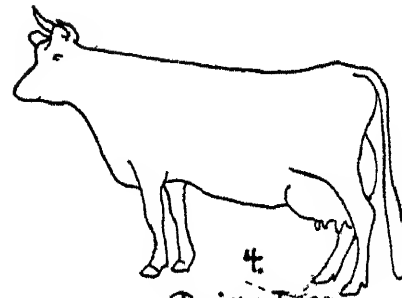
1.  
Draft Type.



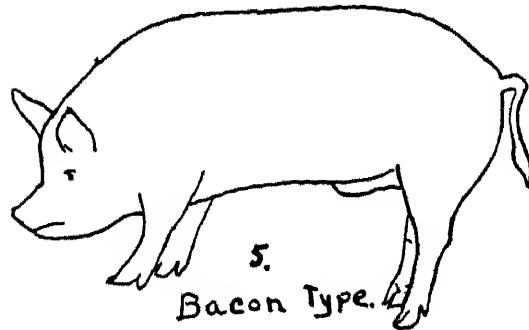
2.  
Driving Type.



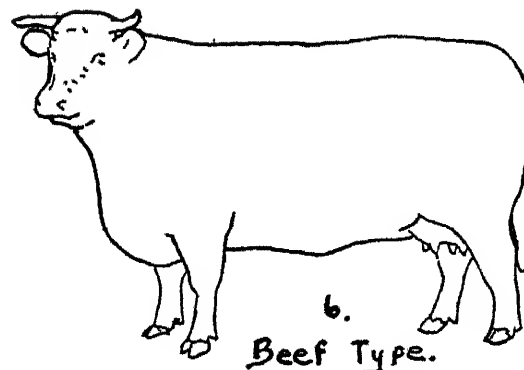
3.  
Fat Type.



4.  
Dairy Type.



5.  
Bacon Type.



6.  
Beef Type.



7.  
Face dished.



8.  
Face woolly.



9.  
Straight face.



10.  
Roman nose.

# SWINE

- A. Hoof solid, color black . . . . . **Mule Foot Hog**
- AA. Hoof, divided (normal).
- B. Ears erect (pl. II, Fig. 5).
  - C. Black with white feet, face dished . . . . . **Berkshire**
  - CC. Black with belt of white . . . . . **Hampshire**
  - CCC. Black without white markings . . . . . **Essex**
  - CCCC. White.
    - D. Bacon type (Pl. II, Figh. 5) . . . . . **Large Yorkshire**
    - DD. Not bacon type (lard type) (Pl. II, Fig. 6).
      - E. Face extremely dished, snout short (Pl. II, Fig. 7) . . . . .
        - . . . . . **Small Yorkshire**
        - EE. Face moderately dished, black spots on skin . . . **Victoria**
        - EEE. Face, slightly dished, long snout . . . . . **Cheshire**
    - CCCCC. Red (bacon type) long snout . . . . . **Tamworth**
- BB. Ears drooping (Pl. II, Fig. 3).
  - C. Black with white feet . . . . . **Poland China**
  - CC. Black belted with white . . . . . **Hampshire**
  - CCC. Red (lard type) . . . . . **Duroc Jersey**
  - CCCC. White, face straight . . . . . **Chester White**

# CATTLE

- A. Beef Type—Heavy, Body rectangular. (Pl. II, Fig. 6).
  - B. Horned.
    - C. Horns short; color type red; roan, white . . . . . **Short Horn**
    - CC. Horns medium to long.
      - D. Red with white face . . . . . **Hereford\***
      - DD. Solid red . . . . . **Sussex**
    - CCC. Horns very large and long, points spreading, poll and forehead covered with long hair, color variable . . . . . **West Hyland**
  - BB. Polled.
    - C. Black.
      - D. Hair long, rough coat . . . . . **Galloway**
      - DD. Hair short, smooth coat, poll peaked . . . . . **Aberdeen Angus**
    - CC. Color red, roan or white . . . . . **Polled Durham**
- AA. Dairy Type—Medium to light weight; body wedge shaped. (Pl. II, Fig. 4).
  - B. Color, largely fawn.
    - C. Fawn to dark, sometimes marked with white . . . . . **Jersey**
  - BB. Color may be fawn.
    - C. Color yellowish, brownish, or reddish brown, often marked with white, horns horizontal . . . . . **Guernsey**
    - CC. Color white, spotted or flecked with shades of red, brown or yellow, horns erect . . . . . **Ayrshire†**
    - CCC. Color, solid black, brindle or brown, with black spots . . . . . **French Canadian**
  - BBB. Color, black.
    - C. Black, brindle or brown with black points . . . . . **French Canadian**
    - CC. Color, black or red. Horns erect, face straight . . . . . **Kerry**
  - BBBB. Color, black and white.
    - C. Black and white spotted . . . . . **Holstein Friesian**
    - CC. Black, white belted . . . . . **Dutch Belted**
- AAA. Dual Purpose Type—Conformation medium.
  - B. Polled.
    - C. Color type, red . . . . . **Red Polled**
    - CC. Color type, brown to mouse colored . . . . . **Brown Swiss**
  - B. Horned.
    - C. Color type, bright red, horns black tipped . . . . . **Devon**
    - CC. Color type, brown to mouse colored . . . . . **Brown Swiss**

---

\*There are now strains of **Polled Herefords**.

†There are a few black and white Ayrshires in America.



# HORSES

- A. Draft Type. (Pl. II, Fig. 1).
- B. Legs feathered. (Pl. II, Fig. 1).
  - C. Body cylindrical; legs long, medium feather . . . . .Clydesdale
  - CC. Body, deeper, legs short, heavy feather . . . . .Shire
- BB. Unfeathered. or nearly so.
  - C. body block feet high at heel . . . . .Belgian
  - CC. Body medium.
    - D. Color type, chestnut . . . . .Suffolk
    - DD. Color type, not chestnut . . . . .Percheron

The Carriage, Saddle, Speed, and Pony, types are to be distinguished only by the practised eye.

Saddle—Arab, Thoroughbred, American saddle horses.

Roadster—Standardbreds, including the Hambletonian family, Morgan family and others.

Carriage type—Hackney, French and German Coach and Cleveland bay.

Ponies—Shetland (must be under 46 inches). Welsh, Iceland, Indian, Mustangs, Hackney and Arabs (under 14¼ hands).

## BREEDS OF DONKEYS

The breeds of jacks used in siring mules are not readily distinguished one from the other. The following are the breed names arranged for memorizing.

- A. Color gray, (height  $14\frac{1}{2}$ – $15\frac{1}{2}$  hands) .....**Andalusian** (Spanish)
- AA. Color, blue or black (height 13–14 hands) .....**Italian**
- AAA. Color, black or brown.
- B. Always black.
- C. Height  $14\frac{1}{2}$ –15 hands; extremely thick, long coat of hair.  
             (Head and ears very large) .....**Poitou**
- CC. Height 15–16 hands .....**Majorca** (Spanish)
- BB. Brown or black.
- C. Height  $14$ – $14\frac{1}{2}$  hands, usually brown or black .....**Maltese**
- CC. Height  $14\frac{1}{2}$ – $15\frac{1}{2}$  hands, usually brown or black .....  
             .....**Catalonian** (Spanish)

The breeds of jacks most common in this country are the Native, Poitou, and Maltese. The native is only a few generations from imported stock. A large rough jack much in demand here.

## PART II

SOME DOMINANT CHARACTERS IN CROSSING OF DOMESTIC BREEDS. (ADAPTED  
FROM NOTES FROM CASTLE'S "HEREDITY AND EUGENICS")

Nature of Characters		Unit characters and their behavior in crossing				Uncertain dominance		
	DOMI-NANT	BLACK	POLLED	DEXTER form (short legs)		WHITE	UNIFORM COLOR	UNIFORM BLACK
Cattle*		X	X	X		X	X	X
	Reces-sive	Yellow	Horned	Kerry form (legs normal)		Colored	Spotted with white†	Black spotted with Yellow
Horses	DOMI-NANT	BAY	BLACK	GRAY	TROT-TING	UNI-FORM COLOR		
	Reces-sive	X	X	X	X	X		
		Not bay	Chest-nut	not gray	Pac-ing	Spotted with white		
Swine	DOMI-NANT	WILD COLOR	BLACK	SELF WHITE	MULE FOOT	UNI-FORM COLORED		
	Reces-sive	X	X	X	X	X		
		Not Wild color	Red	Colored	Nor-mal foot	Spotted with white‡		

\*White Short horn crossed with White Short horn = White Short Horn.

Red Short horn crossed with Red Short horn = Red Short Horn.

White Short horn crossed with Red Short horn = Roan Short Horn.

†White face of Hereford is carried by a calf of a Hereford crossed with an individual of a solid colored breed. Even Buffalo crosses have shown it.

‡The belt of the Hampshire is carried in many crosses.

		DOMI- NANT	ROSE COMB	PEA COMB	WAL- NUT COMB	WITH EXTRA TOE	FRIZZLED	CREST
Fowls	<i>Structural</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X
		Recessive	Single Comb	Single Comb	Pea, Rose and single	Without extra toe	not Frizzled	not Crest
	<i>Color</i>	DOMINANT	BLACK PLUM-	BARRED	COL- ORED	WHITE OF LEG- HORN	JUNGLE FOWL COLOR PATTERN	BLACK SKIN
		Recessive	X Yellow plum- age	X Not barred	X White of Silkies	X Colored	X Self black or yellow	X Normal skin

# SUMMARY

## OF POINTS IN JUDGING STOCK, ARRANGED FROM GAY

	General Appearance	Head and Neck	Fore Quarters	Body	Hind Quarters
Draft Horses . . . . .	26	7	24	11	32
Heavy Harness Horses	28	7	22	11	32
Light Harness Horses	28	7	23	11	31
Saddle Horses . . . . .	27	8	22	12	31
Mule . . . . .	26	7	24	11	32
Beef Steer . . . . .	40	8	8	34	10
Dairy Cow . . . . .	28	8	6	26	8 (24 udder)
Mutton Sheep . . . . .	40 ( 9 fleece)	7	7	25	12
Wool Sheep . . . . .	26 (24 fleece)	7	8	26	9
Lard Hog . . . . .	40	7	8	31	14
Bacon Hog . . . . .	40	8	10	30	12

When the student has made a careful comparative study of the general assignments for the various sections of the animal in the different types, he should then refer to some text book or score card for details.

# NOTES FOR THE DETERMINATION OF THE AGE OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS

See also Plate III

The general appearance of an animal will indicate as a rule, whether it is old or young; but for precise determination of the age, a careful examination is necessary. In the cases of horses, cows, sheep and swine, the condition of the front teeth serves to indicate the age. A study of the drawings, Plate III, in connection with the following notes, will be of service in estimating age.

## *The Horse*

The horse has six incisors in either jaw. (See drawings plate III). The middle pair are called *middles*. The next pair *intermediates*, and the outer pair *laterals*.

The colt has its first set of teeth by the time it is five or six months old. These are replaced by permanent teeth as follows: First pair of permanent teeth (*middles*) come at three years; second pair of permanent teeth (*intermediates*) come at four years old; third pair of permanent teeth (*laterals*) are up at five years. The permanent teeth are much larger than the colt teeth and when new possess well marked depressions called *cups* (See Plate III). At six years the cups have disappeared from the *lower middles*. At seven, from the *lower intermediates*; at eight, from the *lower laterals*. At nine from the *upper middles*; at ten from the *upper intermediates*; and at eleven from the *upper laterals*. Thus a horse at eleven is said to be "smooth mouthed." The age of smooth mouthed horses can be determined only relatively. The teeth become longer, narrower and thicker with age, and incline forward instead of meeting squarely as in animals of prime age. (See Pl. III figs. showing side view of nippers of the horse).

## *The Cow (Plate III)*

The cow has eight incisors in the lower jaw and none in the upper. They are designated *middles*, *first intermediates*, *second intermediates*, and *laterals*. (See drawings). The month old calf has its milk or first set of teeth. By two years of age the *permanent middles* are up. By three years *permanent first intermediates*. By four years *permanent second intermediates*. By five years *permanent laterals*. From this time on the wear of the teeth and the general appearance serve to indicate in a general way the age. (See figure of 10 year old.)

## *Sheep (Plate III)*

The sheep has eight incisors in lower jaw, and none above. The lamb one month old has its full set of first teeth. These milk teeth are replaced by permanent teeth as follows: *Permanent middles* are up at one and one-half years; *permanent first intermediates* at two years; *permanent second intermediates* at three or three and one-half; *laterals* at four and one-half.

## *Goats*

About as for sheep.

# PLATE III

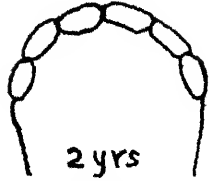
Age as indicated by the front Teeth of lower-jaw.  
of:

Horse

Cow

Sheep

Goats



2 yrs



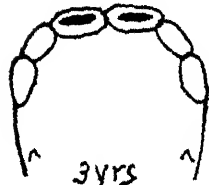
1 yr.



1 yr.



1 yr



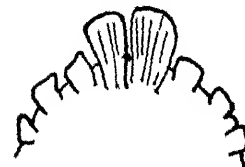
3 yrs



1 1/2 yr.



1 1/4 yrs



2nd yr.



4 yrs



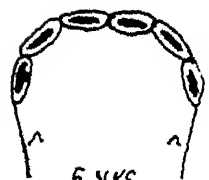
2 1/4 yrs.



2 yrs.



3rd yr



5 yrs



3 yrs.



3 yrs



4th yr



6 yrs.



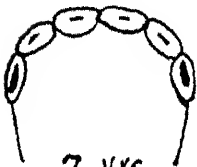
4 yrs.



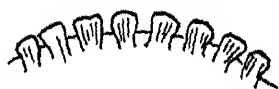
4 yrs



5th yr.



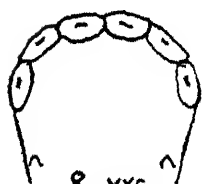
7 yrs



10 yrs.



8 yrs.



8 yrs



6 years.



old. horse.

Horse side view of nippers

pulp



Root

long section Tooth of Horse.

## A FEW REMARKABLE RECORDS OF PERFORMANCE

*Horses:* Dan Patch paced one mile in  $1.55\frac{1}{4}$  minutes.  
Lou Dillon trotted one mile in  $1.58\frac{1}{2}$  minutes.  
Salvator 4 ran one mile in  $1.35\frac{1}{2}$  minutes.  
Whiskbroom 2d ran  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles in two minutes.  
Heatherbloom made the high jump of 7 ft., 9 inches.

*Cattle:* Tillie Alcartra, Holstein, gave 30,452 pounds of milk in one year, 1914.  
(The average dairy cow of United States produces about 4,000 pounds per year).  
Her present record is 16,712 quarts in one year (33,424 pounds milk).

Sophia 19th, a Jersey, gave 17,558 pounds of milk in 1914. Her butter fat production was 999 pounds. The average cow gives about 120 pounds a year.

May Rilma, a Guernsey, produced 1073 41 pounds of butter fat, 1914.

Raphaella Johanna Aaggie 3d, Holstein, holds official record 30,641.2 lbs. milk.

K. P. Pontiac Lass, an Holstein, produced 44.15 pounds of butter in one week.

Jerry, a pure bred Holstein Friesian ox, is reported to have weighed 4,365 pounds.

*Poultry:* Lady Eglantine, white leghorn hen, laid 314 eggs in a year.

Lady Showyou, White Plymouth Rock, laid 281 eggs in one year.



## CLASSES OF CHICKENS

The American Standard of Perfection lists 12 classes of chickens. This book figures many breeds and gives full descriptions, with scale of points and disqualifications. It should be owned by all thorough students of poultry.

Class	Breed	Variety	Weights	
			Hen	Cock
American Class	Plymouth Rocks	Barred	7½	9½
		White		
		Buff		
		Partridge		
		Columbian		
		Silver-Penciled		
	Wyandottes	Buff	6½	8½
		White		
		Black		
		Silver		
		Silver-Penciled		
		Golden		
		Partridge		
		Columbian		
	Rhode Island Reds	Single Comb	6½	8½
		Rose-Comb		
	Buckeyes			
	Dominiques		5	7
	Javas	Black	7½	9½
		Mottled		
Mediterranean	Leghorns	Single Comb Brown	4	5½
		Single Comb White		
		Single Comb Buff		
		Single Comb Black		
		Rose-Comb Brown		
		Rose-Comb White		
		Rose-Comb Buff		
		Silver		
		Red Pyle		
	Minorcas	Single Comb Black	7½	9
		Single Comb White		
		Single Comb Buff		
		Rose-Comb Black		
		Rose-Comb White		
	Spanish	White-faced Black	6½	8
	Anconas	Single Comb	4½	5½
		Rose-Comb		
	Blue Andalusians		5	6

Class	Breed	Variety	Weights	
			Hen	Cock
English	Orpingtons	{ Single Comb Buff	8	10
		{ Single Comb White		
		{ Single Comb Black		
		{ Single Comb Blue		
	Dorkings	{ White	6½	7½
		{ Silver Gray	6½	8
		{ Colored	7	9
	Cornish	{ White	7½	10
		{ Dark	7½	10
		{ White-Laced Red	6	8
French	Sussex	{ Speckled	7	9
		{ Red	7	9
	Red Caps		6	7½
	Houdans	{ White	6½	7½
		{ Mottled		
	Crevecocurs	{ Black	7	8
Polish		{ La Fleche	7½	8½
		{ Faverolles	6½	8
		{ White-Crested Black		
		{ Bearded White		
		{ Bearded Golden		
		{ Bearded Silver		
		{ Buff laced		
		{ Non-bearded White		
Hamburg		{ Non-bearded Golden		
		{ Non-bearded Silver		
		{ White		
		{ Black		
		{ Silver-Penciled		
		{ Silver-Spangled		
Continental	Campine	{ Golden-Penciled		
		{ Golden-Spangled		
		{ Silver	54	6
Asiatic		{ Golden		
		{ Light	9½	12
	Brahmas	{ Dark	8½	11
		{ Buff	8½	11
	Cochins	{ Partridge		
		{ Black		
		{ White		
	Langshans	{ White	7½	9½
		{ Black		

Class	Breed	Variety	Weights	
			Hen	Cock
Orientals	{ Malays	{ Black-Brested Red	7	9
	{ Sumatras	{ Black		
	{ Malay Bantams		1 1/2	1 3/5
Games	{ Games	{ Red Pyle		
		{ Birchen		
		{ Black-Breasted Red		
{ Brown Red				
{ Silver Duckwing				
{ Golden Duckwing				
{ White				
	{ Black			
	{ Bantam Games	{ Bantams of above weights in oz.	20	22
Ornamental Bantams	{ Sebrights	{ Silver	22	26
		{ Golden		
	{ Japanese	{ Black tailed	22	26
		{ White		
		{ Black		
		{ Gray		
	{ Bahamas	{ Light		
		{ Dark		
	{ Booted	{ Light	22	26
		{ Dark		
	{ Cochin	{ Buff	26	30
		{ Partridge		
		{ White		
		{ Black		
	{ Rose Comb	{ White	22	26
{ Black				
{ Polish	{ Bearded White	22	26	
	{ Non-bearded			
	{ Buff laced			
	{ Mille Fleur	{ Booted	22	26
Miscellaneous	{ Silkies			
	{ Sultans			
	{ Frizzles			

SHEEP

Type		Breed
Mutton	Medium Wool	{ Cheviot Dorset Horn Oxford Shropshire Southdown Hampshire
	Long wool	{ Leicester Lincoln Cotswold
Wool		{ American Merino Delaine Merino Rambouillet

# CLASSES OF SWINE

Type	Breed	Weight Show Condition			
		Sow	2 yrs Boar	Sow	1 yr. Boar
Lard Type	{ Poland China	500	600	350	400
	{ Berkshire				
	{ Hampshire (some)	400	450	300	300
	{ Duroc Jersey	500	600	300	350
	{ Chester White	450	500	300	300
	{ Cheshire				
	{ Victoria	450	500	300	300
	{ Essex				
	{ Suffolk				
	{ Small Yorkshire				
Bacon Type	{ Large Yorkshire				
	{ Tamworth				
	{ Hampshire (some)				

CLASSES OF CATTLE

Type	Breed	Average wt. Nature		Average Butter fat
		Cows	Bulls	
Beef	Short Horn	1400	2000	
	Hereford	1400	2000	
	Aberdeen Angus	1300	1900	
	Galloway	1200	1800	
	Polled Durham			
Dual purpose	Milking Short horn	1200	2000	4.4
	Red Polled			3.8
	Brown Swiss			3.7
Dairy	Jersey	850	1300	5.2
	Guernsey			4.9
	Ayrshire			3.8
	Holstein Friesian			3.5
	French Canadian			4.
	Dutch Belted			3.5

# CLASSIFICATION OF HORSES AND MULES

Horses	{	Draft	{	Percheron				
			Belgian					
			Clydesdale					
			Shire					
			Suffolk					
	{	Heavy Harness	{	Hackney				
			French Coach					
			German Coach					
				{	Light Harness	American Standardbred		
						{	Saddle	Thoroughbred
American Saddle								
	{	Pony						Shetland
								Welsh
			Hackney					
				{	Draft	Drafter		
						Miner		
	{	Plantation				Sugar		
						Cotton		
						Farm		

## A FEW GOOD BOOKS ON ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

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## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

- Barring*—See figure 9, Plate I, Bars extending across a feather.
- Beard*—See figure 8, Plate I, A group of feathers hanging from throat of some chickens.
- Booted*—Feathered; used to designate feathered shanks in chickens. (See fig. 5, Plate I).
- Cape*—Short feathers on the back underneath the hackle, collectively shaped like a cape.
- Comb*—See figure 2, Plate I, the fleshy structure growing on top of a fowl's head.
- Crested*—See figures 6 and 8, Plate I, Tuft of feathers on the head of a fowl.
- Dominant*—A character that is apparent in the offspring of a first cross.
- Ear lobes*—Folds of bare skin hanging just below the ears.
- Fawn color*—Color of a young deer.
- Feathered*—Hairy. Used to designate the presence of long hair on the lower part of the legs of certain breeds of horses. See figure 1, Plate II.
- Hackle*—Neck plumage of male formed of the long narrow feathers.
- Hand*—A measure of four inches.
- Hock*—The joint between the shank and thigh.
- Laced*—See figure 10, Plate I A feather bordered with a band of coloring differ from the ground color of the feather.
- Pea Comb*—A comb resembling three parallel single combs joined on both ends.
- Penciling*—See figures 13 and 14, Plate I. Small stripes on a feather.
- Plumage*—The feathers of a bird.
- Poll*—The top of the head.
- Polled*—Hornless by nature.
- Recessive*—In breeding, a term used to describe a character that apparently is submerged in a first cross.
- Rose Comb*—A low solid comb covered with small rounded elevations. The rear end is developed into a spike.
- Shank*—Fowl's leg below the hock and above the foot. In case of most fowls, free from feathers.
- Single Comb*—See figure 2, Plate I. A comb consisting of a single blade.
- Spangled*—See figure 11, Plate I.
- Stippled*—See figure 12, Plate I. Said of feathers, the pattern color markings of which are in small dots.
- Strawberry Comb*—A solid comb shaped like a strawberry.
- V-shaped Comb*—See figure 8, Plate I. Comb two-parted.

